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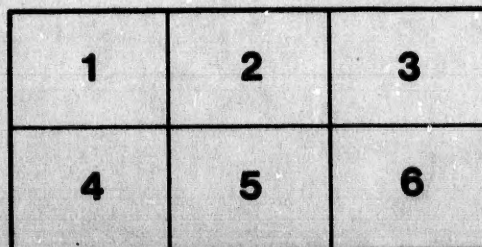
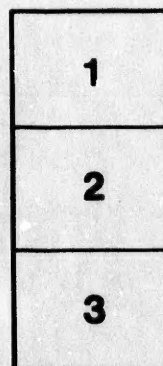
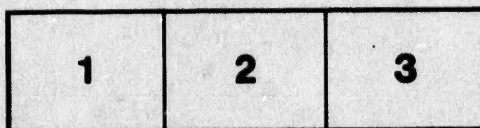
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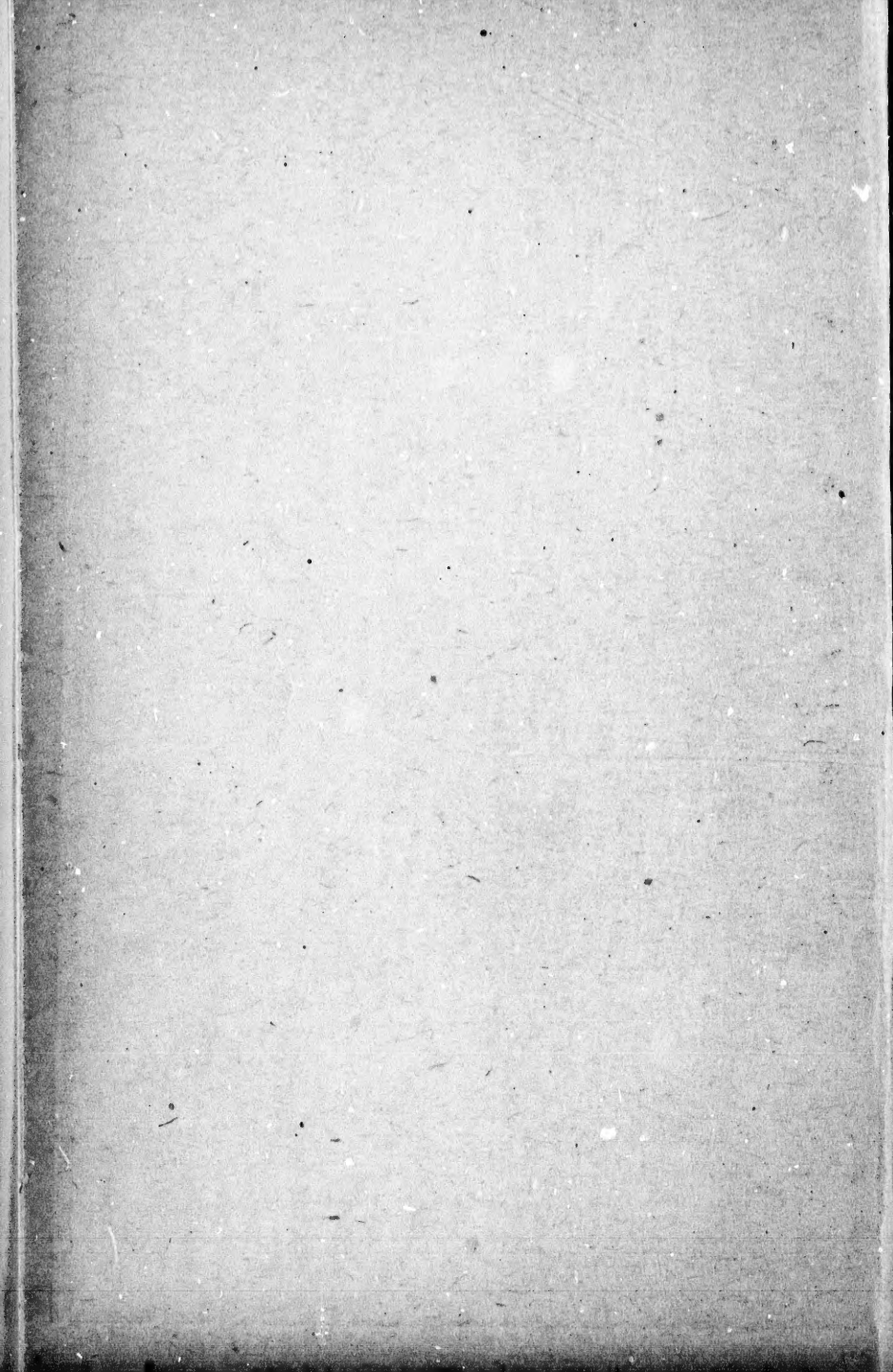
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of part of the Province of
UPPER CANADA
showing the Territory situate in the
and Western Districts lately purch.

Map

of part of the Province of

UPPER CANADA

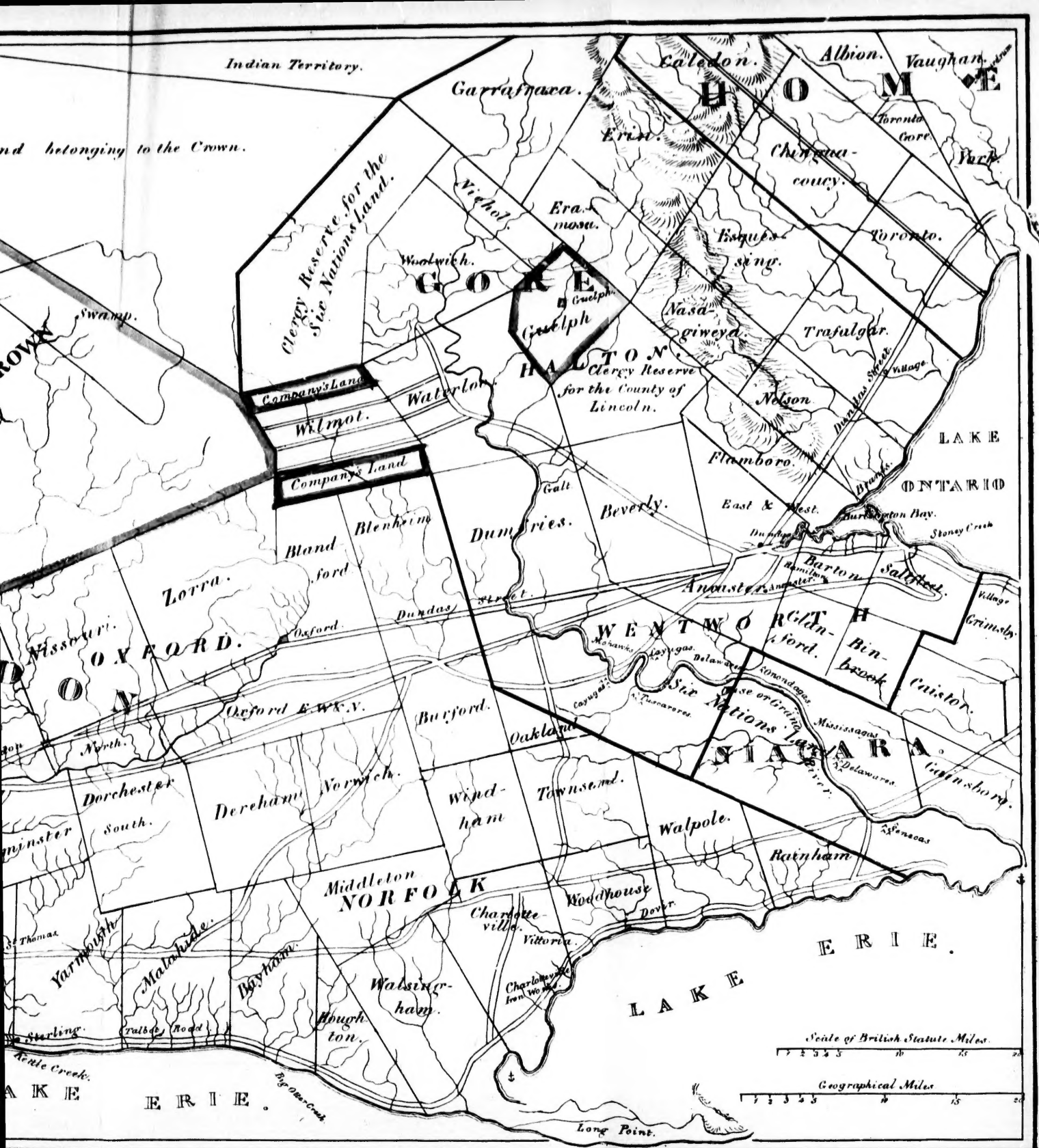
*showing the Territory situate in the London
and Western Districts lately purchased by
Government from the Indians and the Block
or Tract of 1,100,000 Acres part thereof selected by*

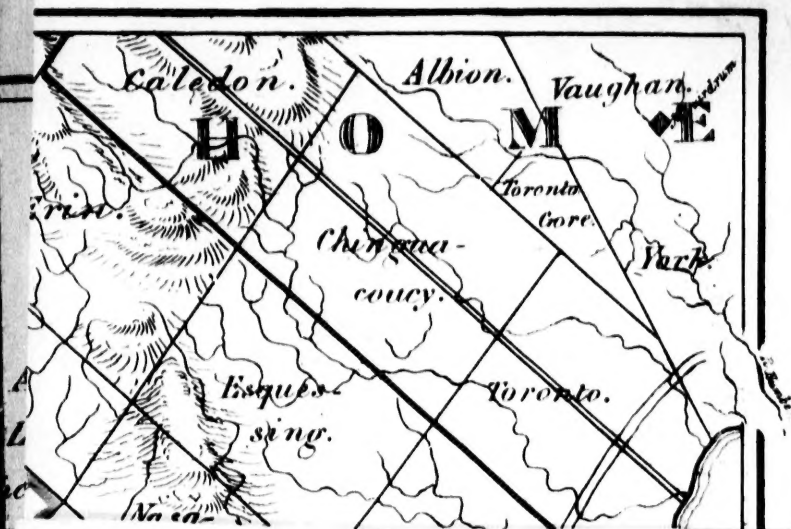
THE CANADA COMPANY

in lieu of the

Clergy Reserves.







LETTERS

FROM

Settlers

IN

UPPER CANADA.

LONDON :

MARCHANT, PRINTER, INGRAM-COURT, FENCHURCH-STREET.

1833.

LETTERS,

ETC. ETC.

York, Upper Canada, N. America,
July 14, 1832.

SIR,—I now take up my pen to redeem the pledge I gave you on leaving the British shores, but am afraid I shall not be able to give you much more intelligence than you have already received; for my own part, the longer I am here the better I like the country, for I am convinced a more free, happy, and independent people there is not in the world than the people of Upper Canada, and both my wife and self return God thanks for directing and you for sending us here, where every man who is willing to work may have it, and well paid for it, as before we reachd our land I changed our last dollar, but, thanks be to God, I have spent more happy days in Canada than I did in England the last ten years of my residence there, for although I have had many things to buy for use, and seed to sow my land, I have never been at a loss for provisions, or a shilling in my pocket, and I often survey my growing crop, wick consist of wheat, Indian corn, peas, and potatoes, and I never saw any in my life to look better, with a gratefull heart to the giver of all goodness. There are many persons who dislike this country for a time, some from being love or mamma sick, others from really idle habits and having no overseer to apply to; but a real industrious man who comes here will soon find the advantage and comforts of this country. James Prestney disliked it for a time on account of the different customs of the country, he now says he would not return to England on any account, as he can now, at any time he please, go from his own land and command 2s. 6d. per day board and lodging, or 3s. 9d. per day without board and lodging. You will no doubt wonder how we commence farming without money, we have no want of anything but an axe, hoe, and rake; we cut down the trees and burn them, rake the ground, and burn the

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stuff, then sow our wheat and hoe it in the same as gardeners do their small seeds in England, and this mode of culture will do on most soils for three years, and will produce from thirty to forty bushels per acre of wheat. I beg, sir, you will have the goodness to inform my friends that I left my wife and family well on the 12th, and am now in York with Charlotte, she is quite well and joins with me in love to them and her brothers, and inform them I have received the packet they sent me by Gardiner, but have not seen him, as he left it with a person who know'd me, half way between York and Heytsbury.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient and humble servant,
(Signed) WM. SIMPSON.

*E. Living, Esq.
Nayland, Suffolk,
Near Colchester.*

*Extracts of a Letter from WILLIAM PEACOCK, late of
Walpole, also of Halesworth, to his Brother and Sister,
MR. J. STANFORD, Farmer, Uggleshall, Suffolk,
dated Trafalgar, Upper Canada, August 20, 1832.*

WE sailed from Yarmouth on the 13th April, 1832, and arrived at Prince Edward's Island, on the 26th May, and at Quebec on the 15th June, all well and in good spirits, the family stood it much better than I expected; the captain (J. Waters) is one of the most civil and obliging men, and most adapted for a passage-ship that could be found; I have now got my tea, and you, I suppose, are in bed and a sleep, it is now six o'clock at night and by your time I judge it to be about twenty minutes to twelve. I am now about 3779 miles from you, if you look into your map you will see the river that runs between Nelson and Trafalgar, I live just on the left hand side of the creek. On our arrival at Prince Edward's Island the captain, Mallett and his wife, and Harriot, and I spent a day with Mr. S. Aldrich, late of Laxfield, who came there last year, he has 200 acres of land and a nice situation, she does not like it, but he seems very comfortable. I saw Mr. Seaman but did not go to his house, he bought 300 acres

of land, and is gon right into the back. I saw a great number of old countinances that I new. I do not like the island so well as I like Upper Canada, and I will give my reasons—the frost was not out of the ground on the 20th of May, and here they were able to plough their land in the beginning of March, here the wheat will stand the winter, there it will not, so you cannot have any winter same growing; every thing must be done in the spring or summer for they do nothing in the winter but chop wood and set over the fire; here we have spring, summer, autumn, and the inhabitants tell me the winter begins in November and sometimes in October and last till February. I am about 500 miles of Quebec, 380 above Montreal, 35 above York, and 4½ of Lake Ontario. On our arrival at Quebec we where without tea, sugar, cheese, butter, and many other things, and we where not allowed to land for three days on account of cholera being so bad, we got on board the steam-boat as quick as possible and where two nights coming up to Montreal, which cost two dollars a head and half price for children, luggage they do not charge for, the boat had 800 passengers on board; we where the first, so that our ship's company got into the fore cabin, I would advise every one to be first if possible, for it is very bad to lay down on the decks as you can, as several hundreds had to do when we landed at Montreal, the luggage cost us 10s. a load portorage, we lodged at a Tavern as they called it, and paid 4s. 6d. a night for laying on our own beds, the landlord being a Suffolk man we thought he was too hard with us, it was a Mr. Betts, formerly a paper-maker of Bungay very much reduced; if he meets with much custom, he will soon mend his situation. Montreal is a fine town; Mr. E. Mills, who was cabinet-maker at Halesworth, is settled there; the cholera morbus was very bad when I was there, which detained many, that it threw such an abundance of labour into the market, that there was no work to be got, and the boatmen had run away and left their boats, so we had no means of going on, only by land, so we travelled by land to Prescott, from there to York by steam, and thank God all land safe and well there—stopped a week—met John Rose, who is working in York from the first week he arrived, but I could not meet with any, I hired five acres of land, and was going to get a cow, for money began to grow

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short, living idle, but fortune stepped in, I got a job of carpentering, but had no tools, for my heavy luggage was forced to leave to come by the Durham boats which cost 4s. 6d. per cwt. or 44s. 6d. the bulk, so I was done; then Dame Fortune came up again, a man fell from a building in a place called Toronto and broke his ribs, so I fell into a job for three weeks, after that set off on tramp, and walked to Hamilton, got work, came home by Dundass and heard of this job, that I have now got, either a gold chain or a wooden leg, sayed I to myself, no journey-work, if I can be my own master. I had heard the price that the Yankies wanted to build a house for a Mr. Ayze, lately from England, who bought 200 acres of good land 110 of it cleared for 2200 dollars, I being English he preferred me to build him a house, and I to cut the timber of his land to build it with, and he gave me 700 dollars, and he to pay all extra, and it is all a cash job, no truck in trade, the children are well, and have gleaned six bushels of wheat, which I find very handy; they are a slovenly set of farmers here, if they do but grow as much as they want that is all they care about; the higher you come up this way the better you are paid for your work; carpenters get 4s. or 5s. per day, and board according to their abilities; bricklayers, plasterers, and masons are very much wanted, and you cannot get them for money. I am very well satisfied with what I have seen about the country, for any man may live that will work and look for it. Hundreds are returning, and numbers have given over and set down where they land; I have been very fortunate in getting this job, as I think I can lay up at least 200 dollars, and live well too. Tailoring is a good trade here and find plenty of work; a basket-maker might make a fortune, but he must bring his osiers with him and plant them, for I have seen only the golden osier, such as grow in gardens here. Tin work is very high, but tin is cheap; copper goods you see none, nor one to make them. Please give my love to all friends, and tell them I am more comfortable and live better than I have done ever since I have been at housekeeping, for my family get their bellies full, and I can carry a dollar in my pocket, without being asked for it for poor-rates; and no fear of being summoned and have to pay 13s. expences, &c. and can live here as well as Carr and Wright of Halesworth, with all their places, give my

respects to Harry Hopson, and tell him I will write to him as soon as I have seen more of the country, so that I can give a further description of it, this far I can say, I rejoice in my enterprize, as I hope my family will have reason to be thankful, if they *will* do well they may; there were several came as high as Montreal and York; but do not move half a yard from the wharfe where they land, and know as much of Canada as if they stopped at Cornwell or Yarmouth, in England. There was a collar-maker from Metfield and a blacksmith from that way that came out with me to Montreal—stayed two days and returned to England again; whoever comes must expect to put up with a deal of trouble in their journey, but are sure to get rewarded by a steady perseverance, any one that is coming out I shall be glad to see them; since I began this letter I have two more houses to build, but not so large or good a job as the first. I have heard many a one exclaim against this country already, who are much disappointed, who expected to find the country better, but I find it better than I expected, so there is the difference. I met with a good deal of trouble at first, but I trust I soon shall be rewarded for my exertions; Englishmen are wanted every where you go. Wheat is now 4s. 6d. per bushel; flour 15s. per cwt. Please give love to father, mother, brothers, and sisters, and respects to all friends, and we remain, although absent,

Yours ever, with respect and love,
(Signed) WM. PEACOCK.

Extract of a Letter from JOHN CHIPPERFIELD, of York, Upper Canada, directed to his father JOHN CHIPPERFIELD, Tailor, &c. Linstead Perva, near Halesworth, Suffolk.

York, Upper Canada,
Sept. 16, 1832.

THIS is a fine country as ever a man set his foot on, for here is work to do for industrious people; I will not say for all at the time they arrive here, for they come by hundreds and thousands, and let any reasonable man consider whether they must not look out for themselves, and get as much information from

such people as seem to take an interest in their welfare. I understand there are numbers of emigrants gone back from Quebec to England, and I am not surprised at some for so doing, as they came at a time of sickness in Quebec; but they must not say much of things here, for it is impossible for any man, if he returns directly, to know any thing of the country: many are dissatisfied the first year, would give any thing if they were in England, but after that they would much rather live in America, and so say I, for England is nothing to me except for my friends that live therein, for I am as much at home as if I was in England; and yet I will not persuade any of you to come here—let them take their own way from what they see and here and not think too highly of the country, for that is what unsettle them after they get here. I have seen Mr. Lane of Yarmouth: he do not live in York; but he tells me he would not live in England for there is nothing but a bad prospect, and here is something that man, if he has but a little money, he may do with it to advantage. He have had a deal of travelling—a great deal so if he lives to come to Yarmouth you may here with satisfaction. So no more from me now except direct to me at Mr. Marchison, Taylor, Upper Canada, from

Your dutiful son,

(Signed)

JOHN CHIPPERFIELD.

Extract of Letters from ROBERT ALLING, Esq. late Surgeon of Laxfield, in Suffolk, who emigrated to Guelph, Upper Canada, in June, 1832, dated October 8, 1832.

ALL kinds of property are fast rising in value here: the prices of the lots of land rise every year. I and a friend saved 100 dollars by paying for our lots in England, in December last, as the market price has risen so much in the January following. Thus our two £10 town lots and £5 were in pocket. At York, as much as £80 a year is paid as ground rent for enough land to erect a large house on; this land now is worth as much as land in London was a few years since, £10 per acre. At the little town of Hamilton, which sprung up a short time since, as towns do in America, building lots are freely selling at from

£200 to £300 that were bought for £7 as many years since. A log-house here that cost £30, and the lot on which it was built cost £10, I have seen sold for £95. Here are plenty of building lots to sell, but as American towns have immensely wide streets and very large squares reserved, and as lots are very large in themselves, the towns spread over an immense space; thus you will see that it is those lots that happen to stand nearest the middle of the new town that sell high. As buildings progress other remote lots come into value. There is a lot near, with no building on it, which the owner asks £130 for. I have seen lots taken up in May last for £10 sell to emigrants just now arrived up for £30. Lands for farming, adjoining this town, are up to £3 and £4 per acre, bought five years since for 7s. 6d. Houses, more than twice the number now built, all over Upper Canada wanting and rent high. At York, more than three hundred are building of one kind or other; at Hamilton, three beautiful houses are now erecting. There are in York furnaces that will cast a piece of iron work of two tons weight. In York, the buildings are far superior to what I expected, and a noble church and market are now building, and shops are far superior to what I expected: three steam-engines are employed in factories at York, and they are made in York. In the towns you have much the same sights, society, comforts, &c. as in England, but there property is high and more competition in trade. In new places all is very wild and rough—log-houses; yet vast improvements are here taking place yearly, and property that grows fast into value may be had for little money. Profits in trade are better; and as more settlers come in, and plant themselves for miles around you, you cannot err in opening a store of any kind of trade, besides here are no long-established interests to contend with. We much want capital here, and more trades in various lines. A Scotch church, also an Irish, have been built, and an English church goes up next spring. All kinds of builders are much wanted: brick-kiln and lime-kiln wanted: all is bustle in America, and you cannot get a job done but by favour. If you want leather, or a shoe-maker, trees for planting, wood at saw-mills, a table, chairs, &c. &c. &c. you must order or bespeak them for months before you can get them. All is rough in Guelph, and the stumps of trees are around you every where;

but in the log-houses here, live respectable tradesmen doing well; and as houses, finery, and appearances in England belie the actual circumstances of the people, so the same is the case here only in the other way; appearances and pride in houses, dress, &c. is out of the question, as Jack is as respectable as his master, to a certain extent only, for conduct, talent, property, &c. give full weight to its possessor.

We have as good society here as any man wants. Several well-educated gentlemen and officers settled on farms all around us. Money here is plentiful; as to barter it is nearly done with. Venison for shooting it: I have plenty of deer upon my own farm, but the Indians will bring them into Guelph at three coppers per pound, and cheap and most excellent food it is. Recollect farthings go for as much as pennies here, and are called coppers, and of equal value. Guelph is becoming, and must be, a kind of market-town to old settled townships for twelve or fifteen miles around, for there are such settled places around doing well. Guelph was a large block of Crown Reserve, in the midst of a peopled district; few persons, perhaps, at first coming in, like it, but a short time removes all this. We have a river much the size of yours* winding round the town; we stand well for a healthy town, and are blessed with springs of excellent water: a well sunk to twelve feet finds good water. Trees grow every where, and so close as to run up to immense heights, consequently they are of small tops and roots; the orchards on cleared and old settled farms are delightful to behold, as to the shape, luxuriance, and beauty of the trees; and as for the fruit, I dare not say how thick the apples hang. Already a good market for all produce of farms want at least 200 labourers here alone; all these would become farmers, and I think much too soon, they only embarrass themselves the first year; having a house and other places to build, and then to maintain themselves till harvest; wages are high; food low. Upper Canada far superior for workmen and labourers (agricultural) to Lower Canada; many hundreds reach Quebec and Montreal, where the French live, who hate the English, and there the emigrants, hearing all manner of lies and misrepresentations of Upper Canada, go back, and, after all, know no more of America, and of this province

* Mr. A. writes to a Bungay friend, therefore means the Waveney.

in particular, than a man should of Suffolk or Southwold by landing at Liverpool or London ; the delay and expense prevent many reaching here. The machinery of American mills is astonishingly adapted to save labour ; no lifting ; all done, from beginning to end, by machinery.

8th November, 1832.

THE Yankees (or old Canadians) are a dilatory, indolent set, and do not live in a very civilized manner ; they just provide for their wants from day to day, and never think of adopting a systematic line of provident conduct ; they are fast being supplanted by English emigrants, who will give an entire new tone to the trade and society of the Canadas, for great deference is paid to Europeans. I have just purchased one of the best situations in the market-place ; and although I give a high price, it is believed by all my friends here that I have made a lucky hit. I am to give 1200 dollars for the premises, but its commanding situation has already added so much to its value that a building-plot of a quarter of an acre, belonging to it, and which cost only £5 four years ago, has had £120 offered for it since. This property, a few years hence, will be a pretty thing for my children, as Guelph is daily becoming an improved situation for trade. We are fast selling the goods we brought out, and yet have not opened shop, nor do one in fifty know what I have to sell, nor indeed that I am here. We have a very good and widely-extended district around us, where there are no towns or villages. You would think, on entering our town of stumps and log-houses, that not one-hundredth part of the business is doing here that is done. More than ten houses would have been built, in addition to those up this season, if good master-carpenters had been here. We have tried two months to get my son Horace's shoes mended, and cannot succeed, for such is the want of shoe-makers. An ironmongery concern would do well, if a man could add to it working in metals generally ; also, gun repairing, &c. &c. We now find ourselves quite at home, have several calls every day from our neighbours, and on the 5th instant was our fair-day, the second attempt here to establish one, a thing unknown in Canada, but will succeed here after a time, and be highly profitable to trade. In the evening we had a tea-and-supper-party. This

place is 600 miles from Montreal, but we think nothing of a 600 mile trip by our good steamers. Provisions are cheap; chickens, 7*d.* each; geese, 2*s.* 6*d.*; venison, delicious, at three coppers per lb.; pork, 3½*d.* per lb.; beef and mutton, 2½*d.* to 3½*d.* per lb. We have no pence, half-pence, or farthings, all are called coppers, and of equal value. It is necessary to be cautious when you are paying for any thing to ask if they mean a shilling York or a shilling currency, as the States at New York shilling goes eight to the dollar, and is 7½*d.*; the currency shilling is only five to the dollar; an article bought is so many coppers, or a York sixpence is 3½*d.*; a York shilling is 7½*d.*; a quarter of a dollar 1*s.* 3*d.* and so on; all these we have up to dollars in silver. We have, besides silver, a good paper-currency of the Banks of Montreal and York, from one dollar up to two, three, four, five, ten, twenty, and on to a thousand dollars, these notes and our silver furnish us with an abundant circulating medium, and we have little or no barter here. A new respectable inn is about to be opened with a ball in a few days, when all the fashion and beauty of this town of stumps will attend. We have a very respectable list of most intelligent settlers near and around this district, very far superior to any I ever had at Laxfield. I most heartily and cordially wish I had been here long since, and have no doubt I could have done here more for my family in seven years than I did in eighteen at Laxfield, for there property in building goes down half what it cost, here it rises yearly; here you may be respectable with a deal table only, and do all kinds of business; there (*viz.* in England,) you must be confined to one occupation, and spend all you earn to keep up appearances. The weather is beautifully fine up to now. I have just purchased another town-lot; so I have now two ten-pound building-lots, besides the premises mentioned herein. Town-lots in good situations are going up; I am bid fifteen pounds for one of mine by some new settler, but shall hold it a little longer at any rate.

Guelph, U. C. Nov. 30, 1832.

DEAR PARENTS,—Some time has elapsed since I left your parental roof to cross the mighty ocean to this foreign country;

I have no doubt but you have felt yourselves somewhat disappointed that I have not written you before, as it was your request I should immediately on my arrival at Quebec; the reason I did not was, we were none of us allowed to go on shore, except Mr. Alling and two more gentlemen, who went with our captain, and when Mr. Alling returned, he informed me he had seen a captain of a London ship, which sailed the next day, and he had given him a letter, directed to Mr. G. Baker, of Bungay, which letter he assured me would, on its arrival, immediately be forwarded to you. I then postponed writing until I was settled, which I have now the pleasure of informing you I am, and with far more superior prospects before me than I ever had or ever could have expected in my own native country (Old England); there I never could, as a journeyman miller, expect to rise but very little above pauperism: this I could never have borne, for my spirit was too high to have submitted to it. However unpleasant this step did appear to yourselves and me, I was resolved to cross the Atlantic, which is not very pleasant to the feelings of parents to part with a son to be separated so many thousands of miles from each other; this trial has proved successful. Here I have a prospect of becoming independent. This country, from the commencement of the River St. Lawrence, puts on a most delightful and grand appearance, and continues so through all parts of it which I have travelled, and I should have enjoyed it much more, had it not been for the cholera, which was making dreadful havoc. The whole of the way up, through this calamity, I travelled for upwards of 500 miles; this made the route unpleasant; small villages, through which I had to pass, in in which there seemed but here and there a straggling house, this disease was slaying from six to twelve each day: many who arose well in the morning, and went to pursue their daily employ, became its victims before the sun had set, and their bodies interred in the silent grave; this was truly alarming; and I often wished myself back to the parental roof of a tender father and affectionate mother; nor could I tell but I should be the next that God would summon to his bar of judgement. America has suffered more by cholera than any of the other four quarters of the world. I learn from our newspapers that this disease has visited England again with far more ferocious

effects than before. Through all the different townships I passed in my way up the country, I give the preference to Guelph; the climate appears more like that at home; it is peopled with our own country people principally, and what few Irish are here, are selling off their farms, and moving further up the country. This township is very healthy, and well supplied with springs in almost all parts of it. The old settlers inform us they experienced no sickness until the emigrants came up this season. Here is a comfortable little village, nearly as large as Laxfield-Street; more respectable society than in it or its neighbourhood; more inhabitants and more public inns, two of which are conducted in quite as fashionable a style as any in Halesworth, and about four times the business carrying on in almost every line. A very fine water-mill, which drives three run of stones; and this place was, five years since, inhabited by bears and wolves. All business goes on with a great degree of spirit, as property increases in value more and more every day. Here have been four new houses erected since I have been here; it seems almost incredible, excepting to those who have seen new townships arise so fast as they do. The Guelph mill I am superintending the business of for the Canada Company. I have here a man to work with me, who has to do what I think proper in the mill to set him about. In his stead, I wish I had my dear brother Anthony, for he is quite as good a miller; and I have no doubt, if he was here, this situation, with the assistance of Mr. A. (who stands very high in favour of the Commissioners,) might be obtained for him; the wages are 24 dollars per month, which is £6 currency, and would be much more comfortable for me. I am, at present, receiving no more than £6 per month, but I have every reason to believe my wages will be raised to at least £100 a-year, for the Company's Agent here is so well satisfied with my method of conducting the business (he has said so to Mr. A. and myself); it is far preferable to any they ever had: he also assured me that, while the Company hold the mill, I need not fear of ever losing the situation. I have intrusted to my care the keeping of all the books, receiving of money for flour, &c. sold out of the mill, and the buying of all the wheat. Our way of doing business is, for all the grist we grind, which is about 150 coombs per week, (and all is brought to the mill by

the owners, and many of them come from twelve to fifteen miles,) we take every twelfth, which amounts to about forty bushels. All the flour we have time to make sells by retail very readily for money at 3 dollars per cwt.; bran, 5 York shillings per cwt. which is 3*s.* 1½*d.* currency; and our middlings 10*s.* York, which is 8*s.* 3*d.* currency; for our wheat we buy we give 7*s.* York, which is 4*s.* 4½*d.* currency; for grinding grist, we earn from £10 to £12 per week. The Company had offered the mill for sale; but since I have been here, she has answered their purpose so well they have declined selling her. This situation was procured for me by Mr. Alling, whose kindness towards me has been more than either myself or you could have expected; he, as soon as he came to Guelph, made inquiry respecting the mill, and found there was a probability of getting the situation for me, he immediately wrote the commissioners at York, and stated he had with him a young man, a miller, and he would, if they put him in a place of trust, be bound for him to the utmost farthing of his property, for there had been several applications for the situation. Amongst those who had applied was a Mr. Samuel Wright, but the commissioners wrote their agent in this place and requested him, if the situation was vacant, to employ me, for they had no one recommended so strongly as I was by Mr. Alling, for whose kindness towards me I am truly thankful. As soon as he had procured this situation for me, he offered me to live with him if I pleased, which I accepted. It is about five minutes' walk from the mill, which is very pleasant as well as comfortable, for here I have an opportunity of being introduced to all the respectables of this place, as Mr. A. stands on equality with them all. By this, one gentleman, of considerable property, who has bought the Priory, one of the first and principal buildings in the place, he has also purchased land to the amount of from four to five thousand pounds, he intends to build a mill, and has applied to me to give him directions respecting the building of it; he also intends to build a saw-mill, and he, not knowing anything of it himself, wants some confidential person to superintend the business for him; he has applied to me, for Mr. A. informed him of the way he recommended me to the company. It is the constant study of Mr. A. to serve me in every way; he possibly can do no more

were I his own child. I am sorry to think William did not come out with me, for he has had it in his power to serve him in the same way he has me. Pray keep Anthony to the milling business, and get him as forward as you possibly can, for by that in this country he may do well. I have made every possible inquiry respecting farming, which I have the most convenient opportunity of doing, as I before stated; we grind for the settlers from ten to fifteen miles in each direction; many of them told me, when they reached this country, they had not a cent to help themselves; for the first year or two they were very much tried; I mean those who took up land for themselves; they endured many hardships, more than many of your paupers ever did; for how should it be otherwise; to maintain their families they had to work for other people, which they did as little as they possibly could; but in two years they had surmounted all their difficulties, and, by their gradual increase of produce, in a few years become totally independent; but the man who brings with him a few pounds avoids all these difficulties: this is not the information of one man only but of nine-tenths of them. I now and then find one who is dissatisfied with this country, but on inquiring into his character he is the indolent man; he is dissatisfied with the country because he cannot live without doing any work; he expected to have found this to be the case. Such an idea as this none but the indolent man will harbour. I shall draw this conclusion, that if a man in this country is careful and industrious, have a farm of his own, with a sufficient portion of it cleared, and a sufficient quantity of stock, &c. he is totally independent of all men. I was no longer ago than yesterday talking with a farmer who came to this country only one year since; he has some property; he chopped twenty acres, planted twelve with wheat, its produce was 400 bushels, which he sold at one dollar per bushel; this he admitted paid him for the land, the chopping of it, and all other expenses, and then he had money to spare: yet some will tell you there is nothing to be got by farming here; what can a man wish for more than his first crop to pay for his land and the clearing of it. Barley here sells at half a dollar per bushel, rye 3s. outs 2s. wheat 5s. Indian corn 2s. 6d. peas 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. butter 10d. per lb. cheese of the commonest kind 7½d. per lb. In this country you may do well:

I shall advise you by all means to come out next Spring, as the prospects for you here are ten to one above what they are in the old country; it is quite evident to me you will have no reason to repent your coming, which will be quite different to what it was to us, for you will have a friend's house to come to. I have purchased a lot of good land; I intend to clear four or six acres at least in this year, and if you write you are coming we will have a house built on it for you. I again say, by all means come, but I must now leave you to please yourselves; I have already earned £20 of the Canada Company. If you come out next Spring bring as little luggage as possible, as you will find the money more useful: bring at least four bushels of the best barley, as we have but very little here that is good; also three or four sacks of good grass seed, all your cooking utensils, a little shoe-leather, and a good stock of flannels and clothes, as they are much superior quality to those you get here, and much cheaper. Bring me one dozen of mill-bills and some carpenters' tools. My paper is full, and what I have forgotten you have learned from Mr. A.'s letter. Remember me most affectionately to all my old friends, I shall not mention any one in particular for fear of showing partiality on the one hand and neglect on the other. My kindest love to my brothers and sisters, and believe me to remain,

Dear parents,

Your affectionate and dutiful son,

(Signed)

ROBERT FISHER.

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